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# California Response to Foreign Animal Disease

**A Multi-Agency, Statewide Plan for Response**



California Department Of Food And Agriculture  
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## **INTRODUCTION**

The term "Foreign Animal Disease" (FAD), as used in this document, refers to a number of biological threats to poultry, livestock and wildlife in the United States. Though their effects differ somewhat, each disease presents substantial risk to animal or human health, the economy and society overall. A model developed by the University of California at Davis in 1999 estimates that an outbreak of foot and mouth disease (FMD) poses a 13.5 billion dollar threat to California's economy.

The last outbreaks of FMD affecting California occurred in 1924 and 1929. Utilizing subsequent reviews of those responses and those of other countries since that time, California has developed a strategy that can be effective in responding to an outbreak of FAD.

Many local, state and federal agencies have developed emergency response plans, some of which apply to FAD contingencies. Effective response to large-scale FAD outbreaks will not only require the combined resources of various agencies, but the ability to deliver effective support very quickly.

## **PURPOSE**

The purpose of this document is to outline considerations related to a Foreign Animal Disease response for executive managers, emergency operation center (EOC) personnel and responders.

## **SCOPE**

Effective eradication of large FAD outbreaks will require coordination of not only the critical veterinarian response, but of the many expected missions in support of those specialized activities.

The California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) have developed infrastructure to efficiently address most FAD outbreaks. This document, however, focuses on response to a large-scale FAD outbreak beyond any single agency capabilities. CDFA does not have the ability to support personnel, redirect or obtain resources, or meet the financial requirements potentially associated with large or rapidly spreading outbreaks. California has planned to augment CDFA's capability with the proven statewide emergency response system.

This document is intended to coordinate with rather than direct the USDA or other federal response organizations that are expected to cooperate with state and local response efforts. Though CDFA and the USDA enjoy similar roles and a cooperative relationship, this document intentionally assumes an initial California response independent of the federal government for the following reasons:

- USDA may be responding to outbreaks in several states and

*Effective response  
must begin within  
hours*

become overwhelmed

- USDA may be unable to deploy resources in sufficient magnitude or within timeframes that meet the needs of California
- Differences in state and federal policies, authority interpretations or methodologies may exist
- Possible delay in federal executive or legislative action may detract from an effective and timely response\
- California may receive requests from another state for assistance
- USDA may be unable to immediately provide full financial support for response
- Certain requests for federal assistance may be contingent upon California demonstrating exhaustion of resources
- USDA responses do not typically include a local government response component- a statutory requirement in California.

However unlikely, this plan assumes California may be without major federal assistance for up to 72 hours. This plan also recognizes that an effective response must begin within hours of identifying a potential FAD by the State Veterinarian, and that recovery begins very soon after response.

This document is designed primarily for executive managers and emergency operations center (EOC) staff with potential responsibility to conduct part of a FAD response. Accordingly, document sections have been developed specific to various decision makers.

## EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

### SEMS

In many respects, the response to a FAD outbreak will resemble responses to flood, fire, earthquake or even technological hazards. Due to the State's adoption of the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) in 1994, local governments are strongly encouraged, and state agencies are required, to respond together in an organized manner, regardless of disaster type.

SEMS is comprised of four distinct parts:

*SEMS provides for simple, flexible and effective management of multi-agency responses*

- Incident Command System (ICS) - Provides common terminology, prescribes a standard but flexible organizational model, defines position roles and responsibilities and provides resource typing
- Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS) - Provides a methodology that allows the operational objectives of various response agencies to be factored into a combined plan of operation, thereby reducing inefficient, redundant or uncoordinated efforts
- Operational Area Concept - Developed upon the principal that local governments are both primarily responsible for their community and are best suited to manage local responses, this concept outlines an expanding system of support through city, county, region, state and federal assistance
- Master Mutual Aid Agreement - An agreement signed in the 1950s by the State and nearly all cities and counties pledging response to each other when needed, without expectation of reimbursement.

The key value of SEMS is the system's ability to unite many dissimilar organizations into a single, unified response organization. Proficient use of this system will be paramount to an effective FAD response, as it will be used to unite various support objectives with the primary animal health emergency response.

### State/Federal Interactions

SEMS, as used in California, is similar but not identical to response systems used by USDA and supporting federal agencies that could accompany a FAD response. In California, responses are built upon a premise of local responsibility. FADs, from a federal perspective, are seen as threats to national security and therefore federal responses proceed with attendant urgency. It is important to understand that state and federal models of response are different in this manner and

<p><i>Plans call for CA co-location with USDA FAD response elements</i></p>	<p>advance planning is required to ensure effective event management.</p> <p>When full USDA involvement begins, existing state plans and systems provide for co-location and shared management with the USDA at all levels of response. USDA functions germane to veterinary response will be co-located with state animal health officials performing similar duties at CDFA's departmental emergency operations center (DOC). Those functions providing indirect support to the field will be co-located at other emergency operations centers or incident command posts as required.</p>
<p><b>Strategic Elements of an Effective Response</b></p> <p><i>Rapid disease identification allows appropriate, measured responses to occur</i></p> <p><i>Immediate quarantine is necessary to halt the spread of disease</i></p>	<p>The difference between responses to more "typical" California disasters and a FAD is the need for the immediate and critical involvement of executive management. Unlike fire and flood responses, effective eradication of FAD requires three key elements: rapid identification, geographical containment and "removal" -- each presenting significant challenges for agencies.</p> <p>The first critical element for an effective response is rapid laboratory identification of the biologic agent. This rapid identification is vital particularly if the agent involved spreads rapidly as is the case with foot and mouth disease (FMD). This virulent disease can spread rapidly among cloven-hoofed animals as it is highly contagious and develops quickly within the affected animal. The 1997 foot and mouth disease outbreak in Taiwan resulted in the loss of almost 4 million swine. Within two weeks of the outbreak, over 1,300 farms were affected. After six weeks, 6,143 farms were affected. Conclusive lab results are immediately necessary to ensure the appropriate measured response occurs following a suspected outbreak.</p> <p>The second strategic element involves containment of the disease. Quarantine of infected and exposed animal and animal products is necessary to stop the spread of disease. However, quarantine comes at a great price to responding authorities and affected individuals. In addition, it may be necessary, initially, to stop all movement of animals and most vehicles to prevent the spread of the agent and assess the magnitude of the outbreak. Orders to hold or quarantine animals cease the operation of enterprises and can impact all those directly or indirectly associated with the enterprise.</p> <p>Ranchers and farmers may be precluded from moving their animals, or find themselves limited to an area until clothing and equipment are decontaminated. Milk processors and auction yards may be closed down. Employees of ranches are suddenly out of work and those businesses serving ranchers and farmers suffer a loss of business for a time, or even permanently. Wholesalers and retailers lose product and</p>

profits; product prices can be quickly impacted, potentially affecting an entire region or export market. Of most concern is a threat against an animal industry that requires public confidence in the health or safety of its product. Nevertheless, containment and timely elimination of infected and exposed animals are the most feasible options as an unchecked spread of disease can multiply animal welfare, economic and social impacts rapidly.

To be effective, quarantine measures must be quick, decisive and dispensed with a high degree of clarity. Quarantine orders must be tactically developed for an area, authoritatively derived, and clearly understood by ranchers, farmers, allied industries, law enforcement officials and all others in the vicinity of an outbreak. Containment must be understood in the context of not merely limiting access from an area, but containing an infectious disease, especially for zoonotic diseases, which can infect humans.

*Preparation for the humane euthanasia of animals and decontamination of surrounding areas require the most intensive efforts*

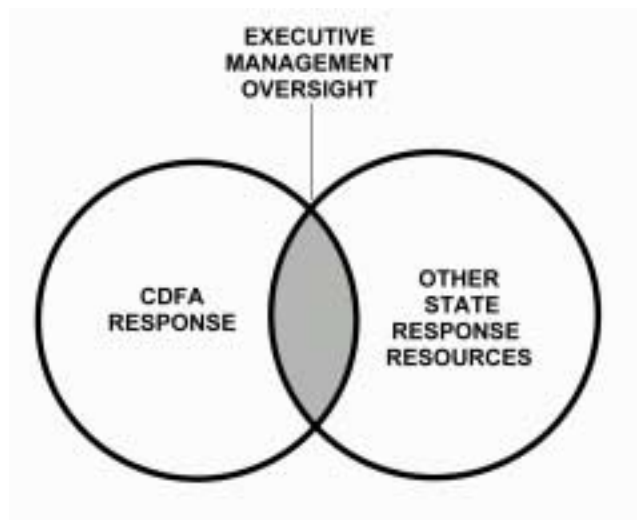
The third critical element of an effective FAD eradication is the humane euthanasia and disposal of affected and exposed susceptible animals and the decontamination of surrounding areas-- a process referred to as "removal." Removal is necessary to eradicate the disease and is a prerequisite to recovery. However, it is also the one element of response that is the most complex, involving containment orders, indemnity procedures, euthanasia recommendations, disposal procedures, wildlife and environmental impact assessment, decontamination instructions, etc. Consequently, the process of removal will require the most preparation and support by executive management.

*Providing for timely rancher indemnification may prove to be the biggest challenge*

Often the most challenging aspect of removal is the balance that must be maintained between the interest of prompt, effective eradication and citizens' constitutional right to "due process." Due process in this context refers to the compensation to ranchers and farmers for the taking of animals or "depopulation" during the removal process. The animal agriculture industry and CDFA refers to this compensation as *indemnity*, and it most often means the reimbursement at fair market value to ranchers and farmers by the government. Prudent, immediate actions to begin removal are sometimes delayed while authorities identify a source of funding for indemnification and arrange for requisite payment. With the operational goal of preparing for depopulation within 24 hours of a confirmed outbreak, securing funds will require significant effort. The potential exists for a large-scale and very costly outbreak; therefore local, state and/or federal proclamations of emergency or disaster may be needed in order to obtain timely access to funds. Consequences of not obtaining funds can range from a subsequent spread of disease to reluctance by ranchers and farmers as

<p><i>Concerns over depopulation require deliberate policy and clear communication</i></p>	<p>responders take drastic actions they deem necessary for the safety of humans, other livestock and the environment.</p> <p>Depopulation of diseased and exposed susceptible animals in order to contain a FAD will undoubtedly cause concern over necessity and methodologies. Protocols will call for the destruction of all potentially infected and exposed animals within an identified perimeter. Pre-planning will be required to ensure that eliminating large numbers of animals, as well as disposing of carcasses, is consistent with a deliberate policy. Concern for the numbers destroyed and the manner in which they are euthanized and disposed will be key issues of the removal process. Crucial to this effort will be clear communication with impacted individuals, the public and the media.</p>
<p><i>Resolution of environmental issues must be coordinated and expeditious</i></p>	<p>Other significant considerations relating to the removal of a FAD involve environmental concerns. Wildlife may become infected which could decimate populations or carry disease to other unaffected areas. Disposal of dead animals either by burning or burying could also create impacts on air and water quality. Chemicals used for decontamination of affected areas may lead to health and safety and environmental concerns.</p> <p>Development of clear, standardized methodologies for addressing environmental issues will require executive management to coordinate diverse agency interests. To ensure appropriate environmental outcomes, local, state and federal environmental protection agencies will be expected to coordinate within the established response structures.</p>
<p><b>Executive Management Role in FAD</b></p>	<p>During a multi-agency response, the state of California will use a “unified command” structure to address decision making for a FAD outbreak. This involves the merging of two or more distinct government jurisdictions, to affect a mutual outcome. Though the various agencies may all have the necessary authorities to act in the event, the unified command acts as a clearinghouse to ensure that timely, coordinated and appropriate response actions are taken while maintaining agency jurisdiction. Executive managers have key roles representing their specific jurisdictional areas, but are obligated to address equally important areas under the control of other agency partners. In a unified command, achievement of common goals and objectives are paramount. The diagram below depicts that area of unified FAD management that requires additional executive leadership</p>





Within unified management, all agencies - local, state and federal - that have significant statutory authority for a FAD response contribute to the development of a common response strategy with no single agency “in charge.” Agencies utilize their respective resources to carry out a coordinated response.

### **Recovery**

The goal of a FAD recovery is the restoration of California's disease-free status as a state, within the national and international community. Without obtaining a disease-free certification, the state and all industries impacted by FAD will continue to suffer. Essential to this recovery will be California's ability to obtain funds necessary to address the following needs:

- Protection of life, public health, and safety
- Restoration of farm, ranch and allied industry operations
- Maintaining the mental and physical and health of individuals affected
- Recovery of financial losses (in part or whole)
- Resumption of associated businesses, such as tourism, milk and cheese processors, truckers, meat packers, retailers
- Restoration of historic export levels
- Reestablishment of public trust
- Recoup of agency response costs
- Restoration of wildlife
- Restoration of the environment
- Reestablishment of consumer confidence

## **Lessons Learned Overseas**

Proclamations of emergency are instruments that may allow for timely recovery after catastrophic events, bringing in additional programs and resources to assist. Obtaining the necessary funds to address the recovery needs will require a significant effort of cooperation among local, state and federal agencies.

Specific lessons learned from overseas include:

- Early and continuous surveillance for FADs in California is the single most effective method of preventing a FAD from becoming established
- Early recognition and diagnosis of a FAD can reduce impacts
- Establishment of widespread, effective FAD education programs for ranchers and farmers promotes early recognition of infections
- Clear instructions and processes for obtaining and disbursing indemnification funds speed effective disease control responses
- Decision makers must be prepared to take deliberate, timely actions according to pre-established plans
- Early and frequent public information programs reduce “reactionary” responses by the public and media to a potential or real FAD
- Direct and close coordination with the media is crucial for maintaining public and international market trust.

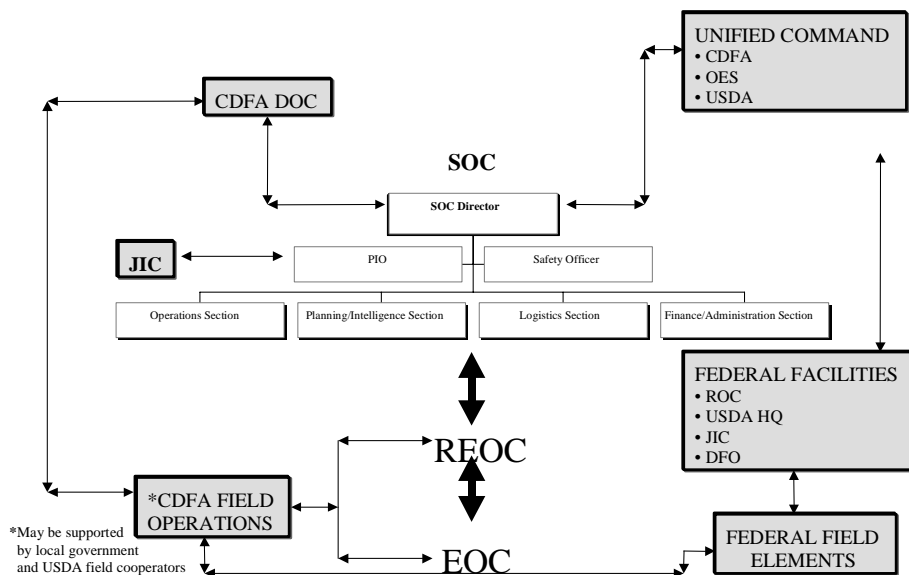
## EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER MANAGEMENT

### Event Management

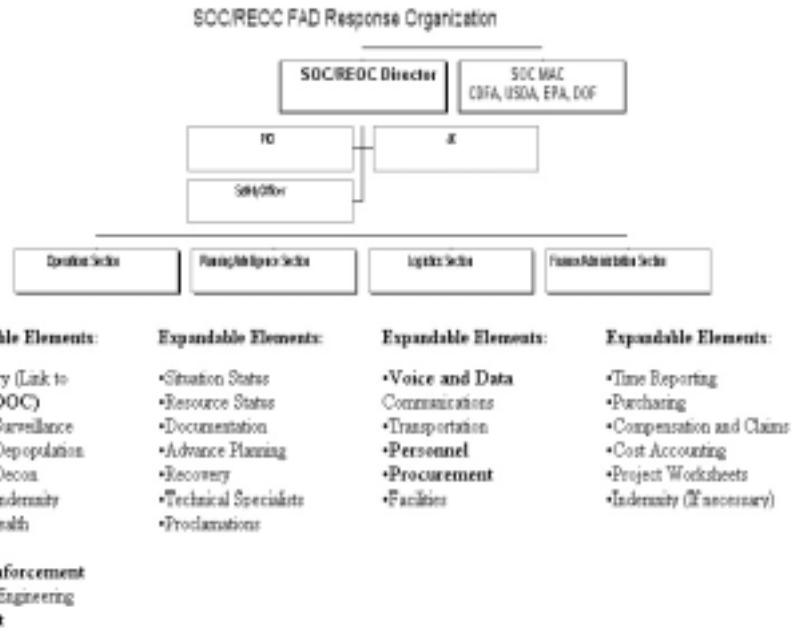
A system of unified command will be paramount to affect a massive effective response. Effective eradication will require all responsible agencies to work in a coordinated manner, under unified goals, objectives, strategy, tactics and communication. Though CDFA and USDA have dozens of trained veterinarians on staff, the potential for multiple, simultaneous responses or a single massive event could quickly overwhelm existing staff and resources. Also, local governments, though not as equipped as state and federal agencies, must be fully integrated into all aspects of FAD activities since they are the most impacted and retain primary responsibility for public health.

SEMS provides a framework for such interactions and allows for each agency and discipline to operate their respective Emergency Operation Center (EOC). Applying the principles of SEMS the FAD response organization will appear as follows:

### FAD Response Organization



General to the local, region or state EOCs supporting the overall response, the following organization will apply:



Some examples of various governmental FAD activities are:

#### CDFA

- Direct the overall animal health response activities in a FAD
- Develop statewide strategy and policy specific to disease eradication
- Issue hold orders, direct quarantines, develop destruction orders
- Arrange for individual indemnification in cooperation with USDA
- Coordinate deployment of state veterinarians and other animal health officials
- Coordinate activity among other CDFA offices
- Provide incident commanders and technical support staff
- Communicate with the public

#### OES

- Assign field support missions to state agencies
- Coordinate integration of non-animal health agencies

*Examples of governmental roles in FAD response*

- Facilitate proclamations of emergency and coordinate overall response support elements
- Establish and maintain coordination with affected local governments
- Facilitate combined private, local, state and federal response planning
- Develop daily Statewide Situation Summary and Governor's Briefing document
- Manage integration of federal response resources

#### USDA

- Coordinate with state animal health officials
- Prioritize multiple-state incidents
- Perform duties as defined under federal guidance

#### Local Government

- Assist with enforcement of holds and quarantines
- Implement movement controls and maintain adherence to decontamination protocols
- Identify needed response and recovery resources
- Provide Agriculture Commissioners as technical liaisons
- Respond to media inquiries
- Respond to local public concerns and questions

State agencies will play a vital role in the provision of support to the animal health emergency response, largely through OES missions assigned at the REOCs and SOC. State agency roles and mission objectives are contained within the attached impact/response matrix, departmental administrative orders, and independently developed contingency plans.

#### **Activation of California's Response System**

CDFA, specifically the State Veterinarian, initiates activation of the state response system utilizing measured response protocols. This means that appropriate resources will be called upon to address a FAD without expending unnecessary funds and assets.

Presuming reasonable assurance exists of a verified FAD event, the State Veterinarian will activate the CDFA DOC and notify the OES State Warning Center of the activation. Depending on need, the OES Director will activate a state EOC. Once activated, this EOC will notify local government counterparts, ensure adequate mobilization of coordination resources, provide adequate notification to response agencies and state leadership, and then begin support mission responsibility as requested by the CDFA DOC Director.

## **Public Information and Risk Management**

Use of the California Emergency Public Information Plan will be necessary to ensure that of accurate and timely information is shared with the general public and the news media. Implemented at the request of CDFA and conducted by both OES and CDFA, objectives of the program would be:

- Coordinating information among state, federal and local governments for dissemination to the public and news media
- Providing local government, the public and the news media with written, verbal and electronic information regarding the potential impacts of FAD on California's agricultural industry, employment, crisis intervention, and food commodities
- Establishing media points of contact for state, federal, and local governments for each agency, jurisdiction, and Community Based Organization (CBO) that may have to respond
- Establishing a state agency Joint Information Center(s) (JIC) in Sacramento to provide the news media with accurate and timely information in case of a widespread outbreak of Foreign Animal Disease in California. Additionally it is also expected that a local JIC would be established at the point of the initial outbreak to assist media desiring a first-hand look at the affected areas
- Providing appropriate state agency and local government participation in JICs during response

## **Communication and Reporting**

As a crisis begins to develop, government takes action to increase its readiness. Actions taken during the buildup of a crisis situation are designed to increase an organization's ability to respond effectively to a disaster. Increased readiness actions include briefing government officials, reviewing plans, preparing information for release to the public, updating resource lists, and testing warning and communications systems.

An efficient communication system is the most vital support element to the effective mobilization and coordination of any catastrophic disaster. The State (OES) assumes responsibility for providing a communications network connecting all mutual aid regions; operational areas, other appropriate state agencies and OES centralized communications facilities. In addition, OES provides radio communications capability through various radio plans and systems:

- Fire Mutual Aid Radio System (FIREMARS) – Fire

- California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Radio System Plan (CLEMARS) - Law enforcement
- California Law Enforcement Radio System (CLERS) - Law enforcement/Local Government
- California Emergency Services Radio System (CESRS) - Local Government

California's Response Information Management System (RIMS) is an internet-based system used to coordinate and manage the State's response to disasters and emergencies. A key automated system that supports the State's Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), RIMS provides for data gathering, reporting, and resource management.

RIMS is available to all California cities, special districts, and state agencies having a computer with access to the Internet. Federal response agencies also have access to RIMS. Web access to RIMS is controlled by user ID's and passwords.

The RIMS applications have been converted to Web accessible format and new, more powerful Lotus Domino Web servers have been installed at each of OES' Regional Emergency Operations Centers. In addition, high-speed Internet access has been added at each OES Region to handle the increased RIMS user traffic.

The state emergency management staff, headed by the OES Director, or by the OES Director's designated representative (such as the SOC or REOC Director), is assisted by coordinators designated by state agencies. OES is the lead state agency for all aspects of emergency management, including planning, response coordination, recovery coordination, mitigation efforts, and training. REOC/SOC staffs are responsible for coordinating the state's emergency response to disasters, including provision of mutual aid and the allocation of essential supplies and resources.

#### *REOC/SOC Reporting*

During emergency operations, OES receives and disseminates emergency alerts and warnings; coordinates and acts on mutual aid requests; activates and operates the SOC and REOCs, and participates in the Disaster Field Office (DFO) activities. OES coordinates emergency response and recovery activities with the Federal Regional Operation Center (ROC) and the Joint Information Center (JIC). In conjunction with the federal government, it directs and coordinates recovery programs to mitigate future disasters and to recover disaster costs.

When the OES State Operations Center and Regional EOC(s) are

activated, the items listed below constitute the initial response actions to be taken:

1. Establish formal activation time and initial staffing pattern for EOC
2. Add time periods to Governor's office reporting minimum of one report per day
3. Establish and maintain communications with other EOCs and Department Operations Centers (DOCs) by way of conference calls, email, faxes...etc
4. Deploy field representatives as needed to assess the situation
5. Coordinate and deploy immediate assistance, as requested, through mutual aid
6. Establish/Confirm air and ground routes into affected area
7. Determine need for staging areas, mobilization centers, and disaster support areas, and coordinate their establishment
8. Provide/Deploy technical assistance to supported elements as needed
9. Mobilize and stage key resources required to address the potential threat
10. Determine the operational periods and develop action plans for those periods, adjusting the time frame as necessary
11. Monitor and prioritize scarce resources as the situation dictates

OES State Agency Mission Numbers issued by the SOC and REOCs are valid only for state agencies.

- OAs and State Agencies must request mutual aid assistance from outside their mutual aid region through their OES REOC, or the SOC if unable to contact the REOC
- OES will analyze and coordinate the request, tasking an appropriate state agency
- The tasked state agency provides the resources requested for the mission. However, the tasked agency has the responsibility to adjust the number, type, and status of resources, in consultation with the requesting agency, to accomplish the mission. Once a mission number is issued, any significant change in the mission, activity, type, work site, scope, and nature must be approved by OES
- The tasked and requesting agencies are responsible to report to OES the number and status of resources deployed on a mission on a daily basis. The state agency will provide continuous updated information to OES, via RIMS, including the number, type, and status



of resources and any change in status

- An OES State Agency Mission Number does not guarantee reimbursement, nor does it imply that OES will cover the costs of the mission. It does mean that OES will endorse claims by the tasked agency for reimbursement from appropriate state and federal government agencies
- OES may direct a State Agency to perform a service outside their normal statutory responsibility
- After a mission is approved, the requesting and tasked agencies, with OES, will establish a completion date. If an extension is required, the three parties can only extend it after formal reconsideration
- OES, acting for the Governor, reserves the right to redirect state mutual aid resources based on an assessment of the totality of circumstances

## **Proclamations**

Proclamations of Emergency may be necessary in order to obtain adequate, necessary resources during a major onset of FAD. In California, these proclamations can occur at three levels: local, state and federal. Listed below are the authorities and criteria for each level of proclamation with a brief description of the assistance that may be available under each:

### *Local Emergency*

A "Local emergency" as defined in the California Emergency Services Act (Government Code Section 8558) means the duly proclaimed existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the territorial limits of a county, city and county, or city, caused by such conditions as air pollution, fire, flood, storm, epidemic, riot, drought, sudden and severe energy shortage, plant or animal infestation or disease, the Governor's warning of an earthquake or volcanic prediction, or an earthquake, complications resulting from the Year 2000 Problem, or other conditions, other than conditions resulting from a labor controversy, which are or are likely to be beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of that political subdivision and require the combined forces of other political subdivisions to combat, or with respect to regulated energy utilities, a sudden and severe energy shortage requires extraordinary measures beyond the authority vested in the California Public Utilities Commission.

### *State of Emergency*

"State of emergency" as defined in the same section means the duly proclaimed existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the

	<p>state caused by such conditions as air pollution, fire, flood, storm, epidemic, riot, drought, sudden and severe energy shortage, plant or animal infestation or disease, the Governor's warning of an earthquake or volcanic prediction, or an earthquake, complications resulting from the Year 2000 Problem, or other conditions, other than conditions resulting from a labor controversy or conditions causing a "state of war emergency," which, by reason of their magnitude, are or are likely to be beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of any single county, city and county, or city and require the combined forces of a mutual aid region or regions to combat, or with respect to regulated energy utilities, a sudden and severe energy shortage requires extraordinary measures beyond the authority vested in the California Public Utilities Commission.</p>
<i>Federal Declaration</i>	<p>Federal declaration of an emergency or disaster: any occasion or instance for which, in the determination of the President, Federal assistance is needed to supplement State and local efforts and capabilities to save lives and to protect property and public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the United States.</p>
<b>Authorities</b>	<p>State Statute</p> <p>Pursuant to state statute, the Natural Disaster Assistance Act (NDAA) may provide public assistance funding for damages resulting from and emergency measures necessitated by a natural disaster.</p>
<i>Natural Disaster</i>	<p>NDAA, Section 8680.3 defines natural disaster as "...a fire, flood, storm, tidal wave, earthquake, or other similar public calamity resulting from natural causes or in the case of fire which the Governor determines presents a threat to public safety, by man-made causes."</p> <p>Federal Statute</p>
<i>Assistance Act</i>	<p>Pursuant to federal statute, the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act) may also provide public assistance funding for damages resulting from and emergency measures necessitated by a disaster.</p>
<i>Stafford Act</i>	<p>The Stafford Act, Section 102, defines an emergency as "...any occasion or instance for which, in the determination of the President, Federal assistance is needed to supplement State and local efforts and capabilities to save lives and to protect property and public health and</p>

## **Proclamation Process**

safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the United States.” A major disaster is defined as “...any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought), or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, in any part of the United States, which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under this chapter to supplement the efforts and available resources of States, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.”

### **Initial Emergency or Disaster Conditions**

#### **Local Declarations**

Local disaster proclamations should be completed by the city and/or county directly affected by a Foreign Animal Disease (FAD) that require large-scale emergency response activities. The jurisdiction may also consider requesting OES to ask the Governor to proclaim a State of Emergency or request a federal declaration as appropriate.

An advantage to responding under the auspices of the Emergency Services Act (i.e., responding under a local emergency or State of Emergency) is that the responding local government and its employees receive immunity protection for its emergency-related activities and funding may be made available for related response costs if the Governor proclaims a State of Emergency and/or the President declares a Federal Declaration of an Emergency or Major Disaster.

### **OES Receives Local Proclamation**

- Local emergency is proclaimed by a county or city and includes a request for Governor’s State of Emergency Proclamation, OES Director’s Concurrence, and/or federal assistance. Event conditions must be, or are likely to be beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of that political subdivision and require the combined forces of other political subdivisions to combat.
- The Local Proclamation must occur within ten days of the event that caused the emergency or disaster

### **OES Analyzes Information**

- OES reviews request and analyzes information submitted, including any Initial Damage Estimate (IDE) information

entered into the Response Information Management System (RIMS).

- OES determines if a Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) is necessary and coordinates the PDA with other state and/or federal agencies as necessary.
- OES examines results of PDA.

### **OES Makes Recommendation**

NDAA allows for two types of state assistance:

- 1) Director's Concurrence; and
- 2) Governor's Proclamation of a State of Emergency.

Director's Concurrence:

A Director's Concurrence only funds permanent work for damaged public facilities and improved property. In the event of a Foreign Animal Disease (FAD) occurrence, a Director's Concurrence would not be considered since OES believes that the majority of costs will be for related emergency/response measures. Accordingly, a Governor's Proclamation of a State of Emergency will be considered. A Governor's Proclamation allows the state to fund emergency/response costs, and also enables the state to request federal (FEMA) public assistance.

Governor's State of Emergency Proclamation:

For a state of emergency to be proclaimed, conditions must exist that threaten the safety of persons and property within the state.

- OES prepares a Governor's Action Request or Issue Paper outlining the basis for a recommendation of acceptance of a request for a Governor's Proclamation.
- OES drafts a state of emergency proclamation for the Governor's signature.

### **Governor Proclaims a State of Emergency**

- OES obtains a copy of the Governor's Proclamation, assigns the state disaster number, and distributes copies.
- OES provides a courtesy call to the affected area to inform them that a State of Emergency has been proclaimed.
- OES determines if federal assistance is needed to supplement state and local efforts and capabilities to save lives and protect property, public health and safety, or to

lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the United States.

### **OES Requests Federal Assistance**

- OES will coordinate with FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency) to determine their authority under an FAD event. If federal authority lies within another agency (e.g., U.S. Department of Agriculture), FEMA funding may not be available.
- If FEMA funding is deemed appropriate, OES will request a Presidential Declaration of Emergency or Major Disaster.
- Certain department Secretaries, Administrators or Directors, such as the FEMA Director, the Small Business Administration Administrator, and the USDA Secretary can make disaster declarations related to their areas of responsibilities.

### **Cost Recovery Methods**

#### **Public Assistance**

Utilize appropriate methods for cost recovery for emergency operations for FAD during local emergencies, State of Emergency, and Federal Emergency or Major Disaster Declaration. Please note that the following discussion is based on public assistance reimbursement under the authorities of the state Natural Disaster Assistance Act (NDAA) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act).

### *Mutual Aid Costs May Be Recoverable*

In accordance with the Master Mutual Aid Agreement, public resources are provided without the expectation of reimbursement, and reimbursement cannot be a condition for providing the service. Under certain circumstances, however, mutual aid costs may be recoverable.

#### State assistance (NDAA):

Associated costs incurred by the local jurisdictions performing emergency protective measures to protect public health and safety may be recoverable under NDAA (Govt. Code section 8680 et seq.) when a State of Emergency has been proclaimed.

#### Federal Assistance

Associated costs incurred by the state and local jurisdictions performing emergency protective measures to protect public health and

safety may be recoverable from FEMA under the Stafford Act (42 USCA section 5121 et seq.), when there is a Presidential Emergency or Major Disaster Declaration.

### **Reimbursement Eligibility**

Although NDAA and FEMA are able to reimburse public entities for permanent work associated with disaster damage to infrastructure and improved property, OES foresees that only emergency response/protective measures to protect public health and safety may be eligible reimbursement activities.

#### **NDAA Eligibility:**

Recovery of reasonable and accepted extraordinary\* costs due to FAD emergency operations may be provided to a city, city and county, county, county office of education, community college district, school district, or special district. Please note that state agencies are not eligible for NDAA funding.

#### **FEMA Eligibility:**

Recovery of reasonable and accepted extraordinary\* costs due to FAD emergency operations may be provided to special districts, cities, counties, state government, and critical private non-profit organizations.

*\*Personnel costs incurred as a result of the disaster are eligible for funding or reimbursement, excluding the straight or regular time salaries and benefits of an applicant's permanently employed personnel performing emergency work.*

### **Submit Costs**

Local government jurisdictions performing emergency services may submit a Damage Survey Report (DSR) for costs on a state proclaimed disaster. State and local governments performing emergency services may submit a Project Worksheet (PW) for costs on a federally declared emergency or major disaster.

#### **Document costs**

It is essential that those agencies performing the services maintain logs, time sheets, and other documentation necessary to support their request for state and/or federal cost recovery for emergency/response measures.

## Individual Assistance

Disaster recovery programs for individuals may become available only if the state requests and receives an emergency declaration or major disaster declaration from the President. The President determines which federal declaration, if either, will be approved. Assistance programs for individuals may be implemented, based on the nature of the disaster and its short and long-term impact on the communities' agriculture and economic situations. According to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended, federal assistance can be requested and granted when any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought), or regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion occur. The assistance, under this Act, is intended to supplement the efforts and available resources of the local and state government and disaster relief organizations. The programs which may be implemented are:

### FEMA

- Mortgage and Rental Assistance - provided by FEMA
- Disaster Unemployment Assistance - provided by FEMA through Employment Development Department
- Temporary Housing - funds provided by FEMA
- Crisis Counseling (long and short term) - funds provide by FEMA, administered at the local agency level
- Legal Services - program provided by FEMA

### SBA

- An outbreak of foot and mouth disease would probably not cause property damage that would qualify for a declaration (25 homes and/or businesses that have each sustained uninsured damage of at least 40% of their value). However, it is possible that reactions to a disease outbreak (e.g., a riot or civil disorder) could result in damage sufficient to qualify for a physical disaster declaration. An SBA physical disaster declaration would make available the full range of our disaster loan assistance to homeowners, renters, businesses of all sizes and private, non-profit organizations. This includes loans for property damage to all of the types of entities cited above, plus economic injury disaster loans to small businesses.
- A second method of triggering SBA disaster assistance is a

**Indemnification**

**Response Objectives**

*Response objectives are used within the Incident Action Plan to focus the efforts of involved agencies so that response will move into recovery in a timely, effective manner.*

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executives

- Increase surveillance/monitoring in un-infected areas
- Expand education/public outreach to farmers, ranchers and allied industry
- Complete appropriate public notifications/notices
- Prepare news releases containing a statement of how the FAD does/does not impact people
- Establish inter/intra-agency communications
- Assist with Food Safety assessment
- Perform crime scene assessments, when appropriate
- Disseminate an outline of authorities for field operations
- Identify cultural/language barriers
- Identify appropriate personnel by agency needed for support
- Obtain heavy equipment
- Support sustained operations
- Obtain a Governor's Proclamation of a State of Emergency
- Request FEMA to assist with disaster declaration process (disaster/emergency request process)
- Identify all needs for assisting depopulation including carcass disposal
- Request CalEPA advice to coordinate discussions regarding environmental considerations and controls
- Assist with decontamination of people in field when requested by CDFA
- Identify any additional law enforcement resources needed to support CDFA actions
- Identify and assign Public Information Officers to serve in the Joint Information Center (JIC)
- Establish an adequate GIS mapping support capability
- Perform an assessment of health needs of responders, producers and farm workers, and the public if zoonosis is identified
- Identify/acquire fund sources for depopulation
- Provide support, as needed, to Incident Command Posts, mobilization centers and staging areas

### **Recovery Objectives**

Developed as a product of meetings with various governmental agencies, the following represent recovery objectives to be considered beyond an initial period of response - typically within the first 24 hours of identifying a FAD:

- Track Agency Response Costs
- Identify and facilitate recovery assistance and programs
- Integrate FEMA into response/recovery

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess Unemployment</li> <li>• Coordinate Social Services/Mental Health</li> <li>• Assist with restocking animals</li> <li>• Identify recovery funding gaps (e.g., what might be provided through the Farm Service Agency)</li> <li>• Continue necessary inter/intra agency communications</li> <li>• Continue with site decontamination</li> <li>• Support sustained operations until eradication is complete</li> <li>• Identify wildlife concerns with protection/containment/restoration/depopulation</li> </ul>
<b>Impact/Response Matrix</b>	Developed as a product of several meetings with response agencies, a matrix of FAD potential impacts and suggested responses appears as Appendix A in this document. The impacts listed should be considered “worst case” in that they are listed without consideration of scale or probability. Impacts and responses are designed to identify to responders which considerations may be necessary to affect a satisfactory FAD response.
<b>Process Flowchart</b>	Listed, as Appendix B within this document is a multi-discipline flowchart that describes the comprehensive process of identifying and responding to an FAD. Referenced within this flowchart are specific impacts and responses that planning efforts have identified.
<b>Incident Action Planning</b>	EOCs, utilizing real-time information at the time of activation and with the information included within this and other documents will develop incident action plans. These documents serve to clarify to all response agencies what overall incident goals and objectives to be achieved and is accomplished by joint action planning sessions among agencies. Action plans may vary in duration covered or be specific to certain actions.
<b>APPENDICES</b>	Appendix A - FAD Impact/Response Matrix Appendix B - FAD Response Flowchart Appendix C - Indemnity Flow chart Appendix D - Draft State of Emergency Proclamation Appendix E - Draft Press Releases

## APPENDIX A - FAD IMPACT/RESPONSE MATRIX

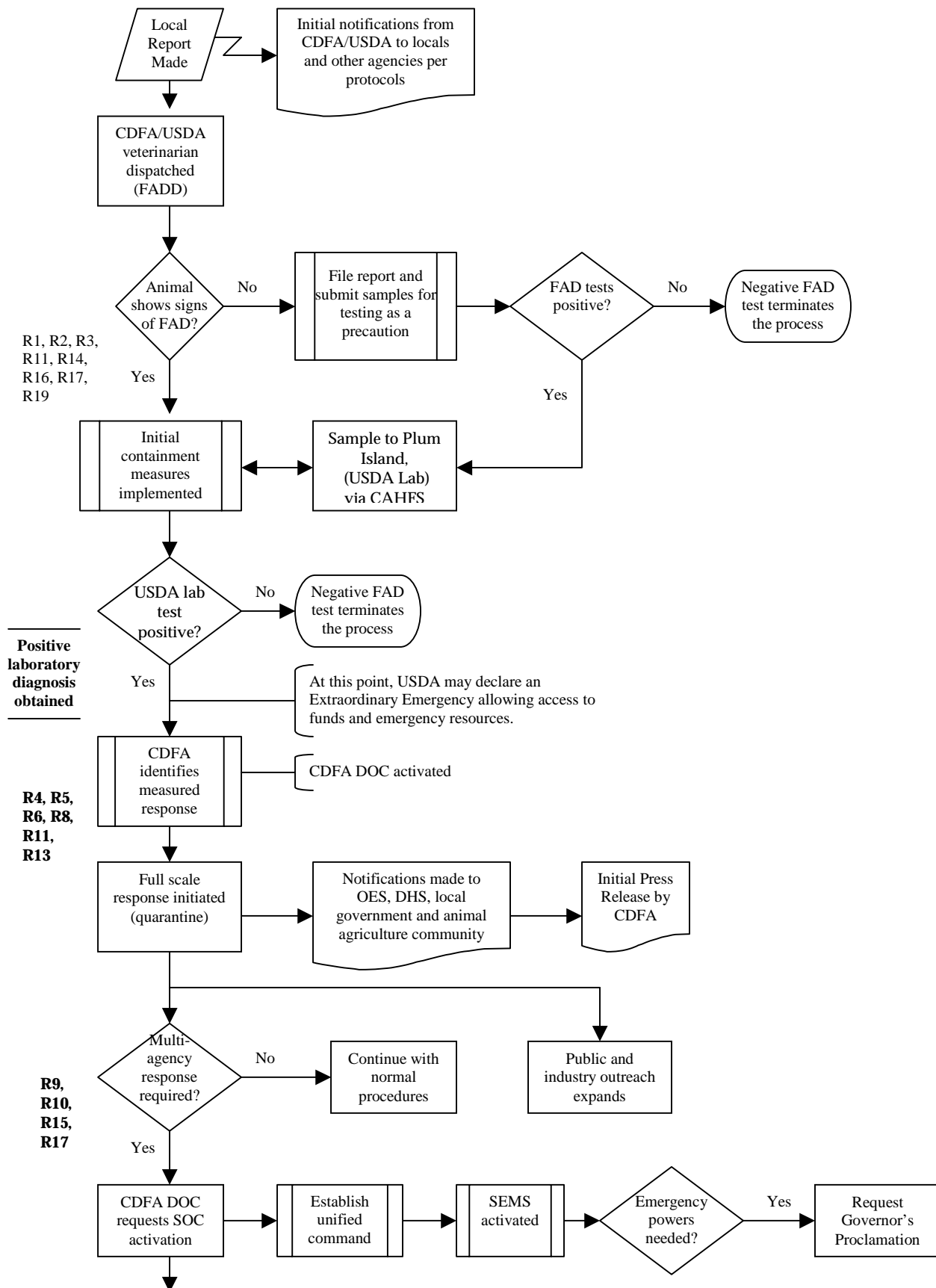
	Impacts	Response	Involved Agencies	Legal Authority	Comments
R1	Farmers/Ranchers/allied industries: educate on how to prevent, detect, stop outbreaks	Out Reach Programs, classes, publications, town meetings, etc	CDFA, USDA, Private Organizations (4H, FFA, etc.), Local Vets, Local Ag Commissioner	Under the Joint State-Federal Cooperative Agreement (1974) and F&Ag Code sec. 407, 9562 <u>et seq.</u>	Ensure media are coordinated for these efforts. Ensure all industry advisory groups and University Extension are contacted for distribution of information
R2	Farmers/Ranchers: Quarantine Animals and / or area	CDFA Representative issues "quarantine" orders, notify local agencies, issue public notice, USDA,	CDFA, USDA, Industry organizations, Private Organizations (4H, FFA, etc.), Local Vets, Local Ag Commissioner, OES, Local public safety, local health agency, animal rescue organizations	Under the Joint State-Federal Cooperative Agreement (1974) and For Diseased Animals: Only after outbreak in CA, Director's authority- Food & Agricultural (F&Ag) Code sec. 9562. In advance of outbreak in CA, Vet's authority- F&Ag Code sec. 9562 as implemented by pending Title 3 CCR, Div. 2, Ch 7, Article 3 (commencing with sec. 1301). For At Risk Animals: In advance of outbreak in CA, Vet's authority- F&Ag Code sec. 9562 as implemented by pending Title 3 CCR, Div. 2, Ch 7, Article 3 (commencing with sec. 1301). For Food Products: State Vet's authority, F&Ag Code sec. 9562 as implemented by pending Title 3 CCR, Div. 2, Ch 7, Article 3 (commencing with sec. 1301). Note: includes power to Order recall and shipping out of state or halting at border.	Might also include support from state DHS if zoonotic (infectious to humans). The State Veterinarian has broad quarantine authority in animal health emergency management and food safety incidents.
R3	Restrict Movement of animals	Quarantine; Zonal restrictions; Depopulation orders; Environment; Decontamination of premises; Push Package	Local government and law enforcement auth.; CHP; OES; USDA; CDFA; private contractors; CCC; CalTrans; CalEPA; USEPA: "Red Books" (Local animal control has a minor role.)	Intrastate Prior to Outbreak in California: CDFA Director: F&Ag Code sec. & 9572 (Governor). State Vet- F&Ag Code sec. 9562 as implemented by pending Title 3 CCR, Div. 2, Ch 7, Article 3 (commencing with sec. 1301). Intrastate After Outbreak: F&Ag Code sec. 9569 and 9562. F&Ag Code sec. 9562 as implemented by pending Title 3 CCR, Div. 2, Ch 7, Article 3 (commencing with sec. 1301). ----- USDA does not have intrastate movement restriction authority within the State, unless obtained through a long legal process.	

	Impacts	Response	Involved Agencies	Legal Authority	Comments
R4	Farmers/Ranchers and support industry: Financial loss	Reimbursement, loans, insurance, indemnification, compensation, etc.	CDFA, USDA, SBA (can not assist farmers/ranchers at all, but may be available to others in their support industry, such as meat packing companies, trucking companies, slaughter houses, etc.)	F&Ag Code sec. 9591 thru 9593. F&Ag Code sec. 9562, 9592 and 9593 as implemented by pending Title 3 CCR, Div. 2, Ch 7, Article 3 (commencing with sec. 1301). ---OES needs to find SBA authorities (Stafford Act?)	Farmers and ranchers must be compensated at fair market value before animals can be seized or destroyed. In rare cases, USDA may condemn property if it is easier to destroy it than decontaminate. USDA reimbursement does not cover business interruption or decontamination costs. It is critical to have adequate funds available for this process within the first week of operations in order to control the situation.
R5	Farmers: Need to "Depopulate" animals	Depopulation Orders, Push Packets, Mutual Aid response, commandeering	CDFA, OES, CHP, CaNG, CCC, other state agencies, local agencies, local Vets, local Ag commissioners	USDA has authority for condemnations. CDFA Secretary's authority- F&Ag Code sec. 9569 and 9562. State Vet's Authority - F&Ag Code sec. 9562 as implemented by pending Title 3 CCR, Div. 2, Ch 7, Article 3 (commencing with sec. 1301).	A check does not have to be handed to the owner, but an appraisal must be completed by an appraiser (a State or Federal employee using agreed upon standards and formulas) and then signed by the owner. It may take a day or days for the producer to accept the appraisal(s) based on their consultation with other experts and financiers. The animals can then be destroyed with the understanding that the producer will be compensated later. Feedlots can be appraised fairly quickly, possibly in a day. Dairies, however, could take a up to a week to appraise the value of the entire herd. CDFA District staff and CDFA HQ will need to develop contract agreements with the appraisers in a timely manner from the currently existing list of active appraisers.
R6	Environmental concerns	HazMat teams, air and water testing, soil sampling	OES, Cal EPA, EPA, WQCB, Air Quality Districts, local public safety agencies, public health agencies	For CDFA: CEQA Notice of ER followed by review with ER adoption of Title 3 CCR, Div. 2, Ch 7, Article 3 (commencing with sec. 1301). USDA depends on local and state approvals for this authority.	This authority does not exist within CDFA or USDA. These approvals need to be developed in advance or the delay at the time may cause extensive financial losses.
R7	Equipment and Supplies	Notification of resources. Mutual aid, purchase and distribution of resources, referral to vendor	Farmers, private contractors, OES, CalTrans, CDFA, USDA, fair grounds, other public authority, DGS.	Provided as needed through the authority of the Emergency Services Act and the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement	Resources should be identified and acquired as the situation requires. Pre-identified resource lists and vendors will be valuable. Clearly define at the time who will pick up the costs for the resources--CDFA and USDA may have various agreements and processes to obtain relevant supplies.

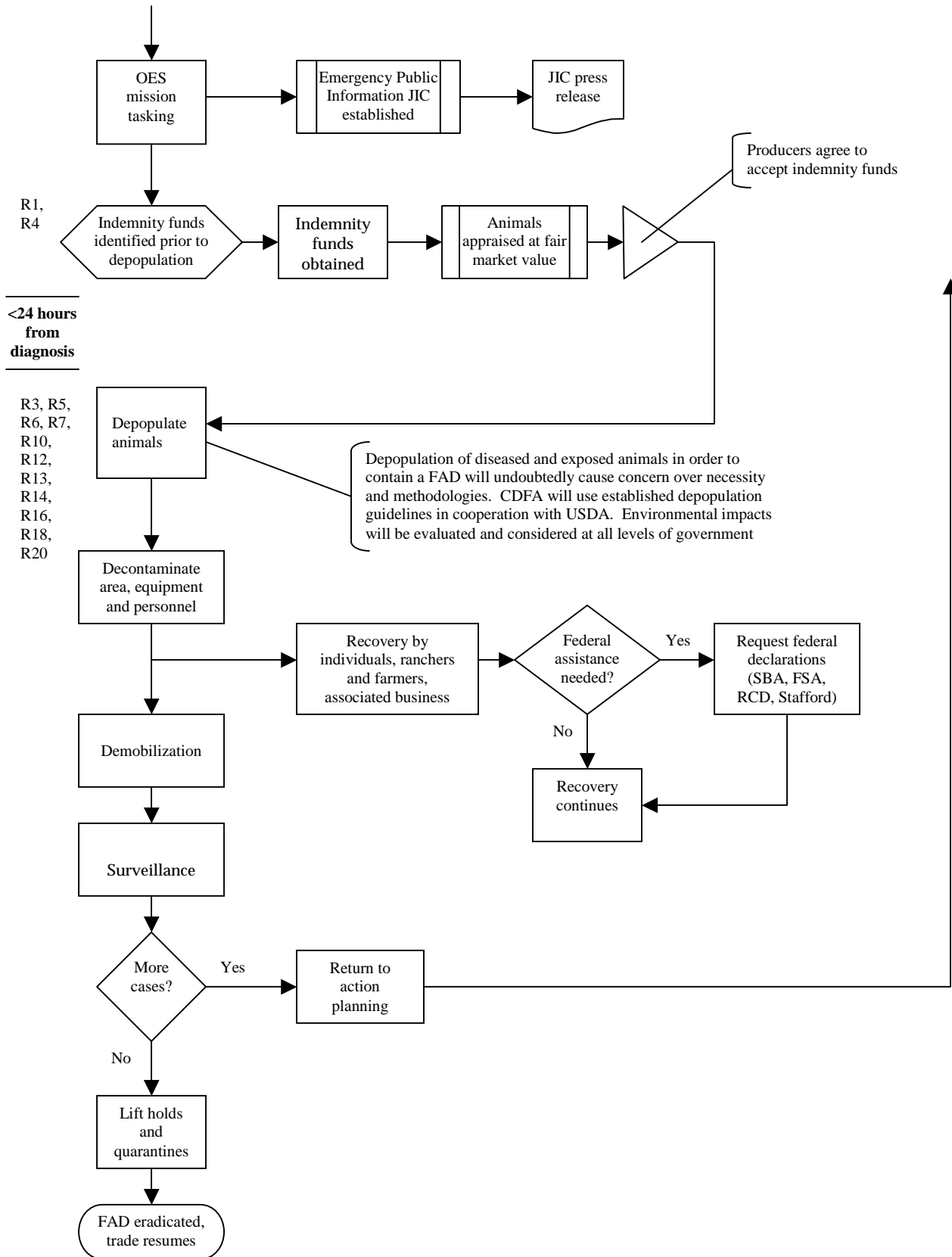
	Impacts	Response	Involved Agencies	Legal Authority	Comments
R8	Loss of Trade: International and Domestic	Local, state or federal disaster declarations. Unemployment.	CDFA, OES, FEMA, SBA, USDA; Insurance sources; EDD; CHHS; DIR; Bus. Trans. & Housing; Trade & Commerce.	The OIE, an international organization, will be heavily involved with international trade restrictions related to a FAD outbreak. USDA and CDFA would provide the legal authority for intra and inter-state commerce.	Regional surveillance is critical from the onset in order to ensure other US market sources (e.g., Texas, Florida, etc.) and other parts of California (free zones) are not restricted from trade, and to provide early detection of FAD. The use of law enforcement and lab resources will be critical during this activity.
R9	Reduced Tourism	Public outreach and education, public notices, commercials, financial assistance	PIO's, Local Chamber of Commerce, League of Cities, State Chamber of Commerce, other state, SBA (economic loss programs), and local agencies involved w/ tourism		The development of reasonable and relevant recommendations for the movement of people in order to focus on effective bio-security methodologies.
R10	Movement of people	Notification of all tour operators. Zonal restrictions.	Local law enforcement; CHP; Trade & Comm. Agency; CalTrans; Media	Limited authority F&Ag 9569. When zoonotics involved, the County or City Health Officer has the authority to quarantine people and restrict their movement under California's Health and Safety Code.	The general public will be notified of restrictions, if restrictions are justified based on the status of the FAD outbreak. The public should be assured which normal activities may or may not impact their personal health and safety.
R11	Biological Terrorism	Initial response to mitigate; followed by investigation, enforcement, and prosecution.	As defined by FBI, FEMA and OES	Various State and Federal Criminal Codes.	CDFA is involved with consequence management, which is outlined in other CDFA response for FAD. Veterinarian actions do not change because it is a terrorism event. DHS may take a major role with CDFA if it is proven to be a zoonotic disease involved as the result of a bio-terrorism act.
R12	Protestors	Public outreach and education, Crowd control measures, transportation. Mutual aid.	PIO's, Local health; DHS; local law enforcement; CHP; CNG; OES	Various State and Federal Criminal Codes.	Communicate with mainstream animal welfare organizations early on to brief and inform about them about the FAD response process. Ensure them that established, considered processes are being followed to be as humane as possible during the outbreak. Law enforcement needs to be available to respond to public protest or other activities. This may also require increased security at CDFA and USDA facilities during the FAD response.
R13	Public Anxiety	Public outreach and education	PIO's, Local mental health; DHS; CaDMH; local law enforcement; CHP; CNG; OES		Mental health professionals should be available, and professional risk communicators.

	Impacts	Response	Involved Agencies	Legal Authority	Comments
R14	Public Health/Occupational Safety	Decontamination of personnel, public outreach and education. Mutual aid, vector control.	Local health org. and hospitals; DHS; USDHHS; OES; Cal. Grocer's Assn., Cal OSHA		Hospitals and other health resources should have updated information, especially for zoonotics. This is also important to prevent the public and workers from being harmed by overexposure to materials for decontamination.
R15	Exclusion of Imports	Intensify customs inspections and CDFA permit restrictions.	U.S. Customs; USDA; CDFA	Governor: animal/vegetable only prior to outbreak in CA. F&Ag Code sec. 9570 & 9562 Specified other after outbreak in CA F&Ag Code Sec. 9569. All animal products F&Ag Code Sec. 9562 as implemented by pending Title 3 CCR, Div. 2, Ch 7, Article 3 (commencing with sec. 1301). Commercial Feed F&Ag Sec. 15021 and 15073	This is USDA's role, but State resources may be used to assist federal agencies in restriction activities.
R16	Public Communication and Notification	Notification of public. Government control and management of operations.	Public Information Officers w/ OES, DHS, CDFA, Trade & Comm.; Media	F&Ag Code Sec. 401 & 407.	EDIS, EAS, RIMS, DHS (RHEACTS), OSPR? and other resources should be identified for specific communication needs
R17	Wildlife	Testing; Depopulation	DFG; US Fish and Wildlife, USDA, US Dept Interior; local law enforcement; CDFA.	F&G Code	Critical: wild animals may be disease carriers.
R18	Air, Land and Water Quality	Water treatment, air quality treatment measures, and burial controls	CalSWQCB; Cal Resources; USEPA; local authorities; Integrated Waste Management, OES.	CEQA and state and federal air and water quality laws.	Standing Order #8 may be implemented to waive state regulations (but this does not waive federal standards). Agreements on disposal of massive amounts of carcasses needed to be agreed upon ahead of time, including transportation strategies and sites.
R19	Outbreak in Another State or Mexico	Transport restrictions, increased inspections, product quarantine, and product restrictions/ exclusions	CDFA, USDA, Local Ag Commissions, County Ag Inspectors	F&Ag Code Sec. 9562 as implemented by pending Title 3 CCR, Div. 2, Ch 7, Article 3 (commencing with sec. 1301). Afterward, F&Ag Code Sec. 9570/2.	Surveillance will be increased, especially at the border for live animals and animal products. Animal movement would be banned at the border. Additional law enforcement support will be needed for staffing all the roads without Border Stations. This will mean operating the Border Stations 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Dog teams from CDFA can also be used to assist in these efforts.
R20	First responder stress (FADD, veterinarians, law enforcement, disaster workers)	Critical incident stress management	CADMH, Employee Assistance Programs, county mental health, CISM teams	Stafford Act if Presidential declaration occurs & IA is authorized	Planned for and conducted by mental health professionals

## APPENDIX B – FAD RESPONSE FLOWCHART

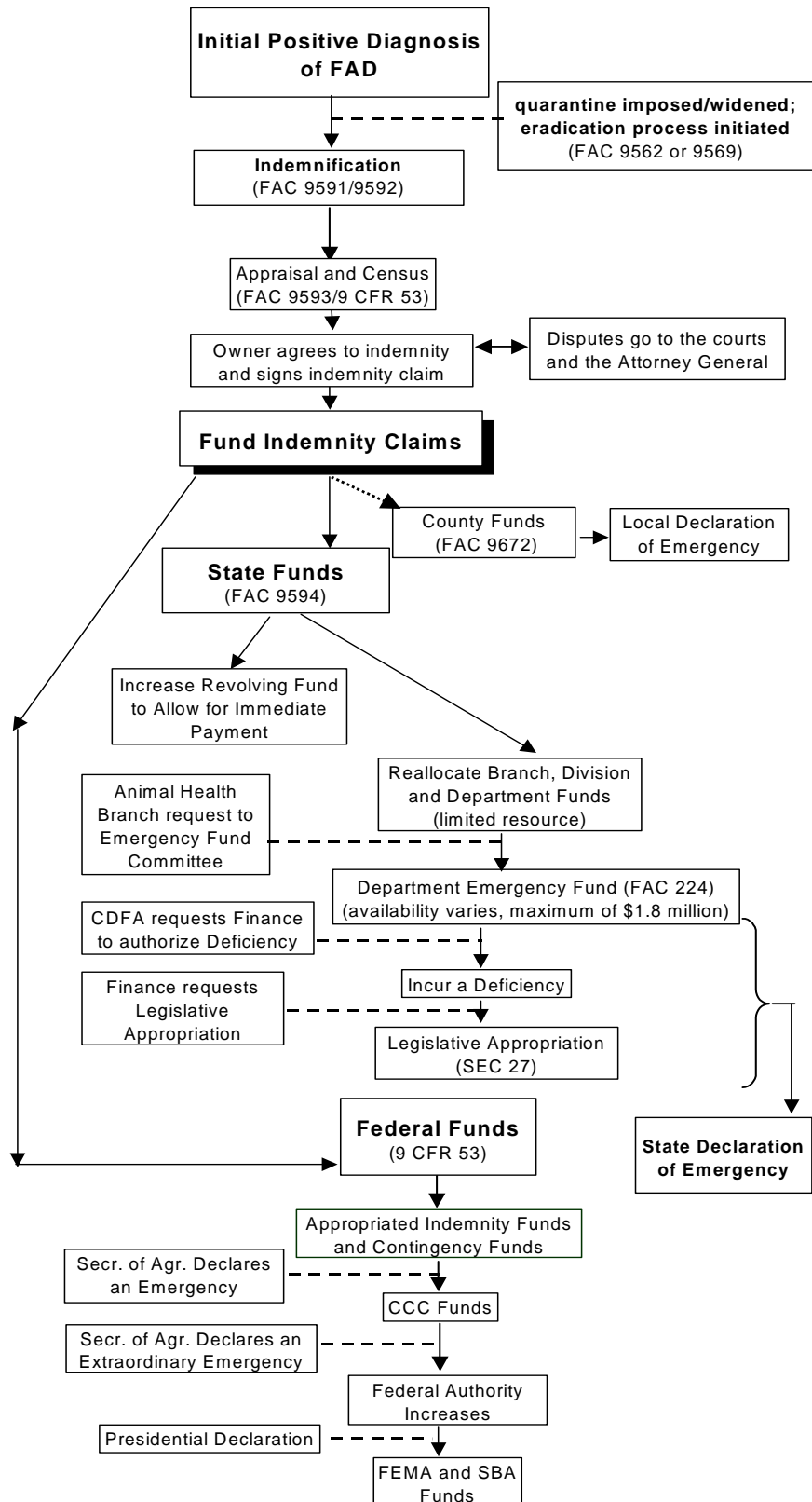


## APPENDIX B – FAD RESPONSE FLOWCHART (Continued)





## APPENDIX C – Indemnity Funding Flow Chart



**APPENDIX D- Draft State of Emergency Proclamation**

**PROCLAMATION  
OF A  
STATE OF EMERGENCY**

**WHEREAS**, a serious threat of extreme peril to the animal agriculture industry and the health and safety of persons exist throughout the State of California, caused by an outbreak of a serious exotic or foreign animal disease.

**WHEREAS**, the California Department of Food and Agriculture has authority in a foreign animal disease outbreak to confine and order the destruction of animals. This disease poses an estimated multi-billion dollar loss to California's economy should an outbreak reach catastrophic proportions.

**WHEREAS**, Article 2, Title 2, Division 1 of Chapter 7, Government Code, states that a "State of Emergency" means the duly proclaimed existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the state caused by such conditions as "...animal infestation or disease . . ."

**NOW, THEREFORE, I, GRAY DAVIS**, Governor of the State of California, in accordance with the authority vested in me by the California Emergency Services Act, and in particular, Section 8625 of the California Government Code, **HEREBY PROCLAIM A STATE OF EMERGENCY** to exist within the state of California.

**IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that all agencies of the state government cooperate fully with the California Department of Food and Agriculture and the Office of Emergency Services, to utilize and employ state personnel, equipment and facilities for the performance of any and all activities to alleviate this emergency.

**I FURTHER DIRECT** that as soon hereafter as possible, this proclamation be filed in the Office of the Secretary of State and that widespread publicity and notice be given to this proclamation.

**IN WITNESS WHEREOF** I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of California to be affixed this XX<sup>th</sup> day of XXXXX, 2001.

Governor of California

**ATTEST:**

Secretary of State

## **Appendix E - Draft Press Releases**

### **Sample #1**

#### **FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASE CONFIRMED IN CALIFORNIA**

##### *Veterinarians Working to Determine Size of Outbreak*

SACRAMENTO-A series of laboratory tests has confirmed that California has an outbreak of (specific disease), a potentially devastating foreign animal disease.

State veterinarians, working together with the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), quarantined the facility where the infected animals were discovered and are working to define the size of the outbreak. In addition, an immediate ban on movement of livestock has been imposed in the affected area. Critical decisions are expected within hours on the possible depopulation of sick animals, as well as those that have been exposed to the disease.

The outbreak was confirmed by (specific USDA laboratory, most likely at Plum Island, New York) at (time of laboratory confirmation).

Foreign animal diseases are diseases not currently recognized in our domestic animal population. This introduction of (name of foreign animal disease) could put California's multi-billion dollar dairy and beef cattle industries at immediate risk, and seriously impact California's economy.

### **Sample #2**

#### **STATEWIDE EMERGENCY RESPONSE TO FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASE OUTBREAK**

##### *Urgent Measures Already in Place to Protect California Livestock*

SACRAMENTO - A full-scale statewide emergency has been declared to battle California's potentially devastating foreign animal disease outbreak, which was confirmed earlier today after test results were received from the United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA) laboratory at (specific laboratory, most likely Plum Island, New York.).

*Multiple state and federal agencies are responding to the emergency, including the USDA, the federal EPA, Cal-EPA and the Governor's Office of Emergency Services.*

A major task for veterinarians and other officials is the depopulation of a large number of animals, which are either sick or have been exposed to the disease. An additional challenge will be the disposal of carcasses. Cooperation between government agencies is critical to ensure that the job moves forward as quickly as

possible. Any delays could endanger greater numbers of California livestock.

California has a multi-billion dollar dairy and beef cattle industry. The protection of the industry as a whole depends on a timely response to the threat. The actions now being taken are based on plans developed by government with the cooperation of animal industry. Standards applied are the same ones used throughout the United States, and with California's trade partners, to ensure the quality and safety of food products.

(Provide source for additional information)

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